


EXHIBIT 3

 KeyCite Yellow Flag - Negative Treatment
Distinguished by [Barkhordar v. President and Fellows of Harvard College](#),
D.Mass., June 21, 2021

511 F.Supp.3d 20
United States District Court, D. Massachusetts.

IN RE: **BOSTON** UNIVERSITY
COVID-19 REFUND LITIGATION

CIVIL ACTION NO. 20-10827-RGS

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Filed 01/07/**2021**

Synopsis

Background: College students brought a putative class action against trustees of the university for breach of contract and unjust enrichment alleging that university retained tuition and fees collected despite ceasing in-person instruction and closing its on-campus facilities and resources at the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. University moved to dismiss for failure to state a claim.

Holdings: The District Court, [Richard G. Stearns](#), J., held that:

[1] students stated a claim for breach of contract against university based on its failure to provide in-person instruction;

[2] students stated a claim for breach of contract against university based on its failure to provide access to on-campus facilities and resources;

[3] students failed to state a claim for breach of contract against university based on its failure to provide room and board for one week;

[4] students failed to state a claim for unjust enrichment against university based on its failure to provide room and board for one week; and

[5] students stated a claim for unjust enrichment against university based on its failure refund tuition and fees after it cancelled in-person instruction.

Motion granted in part and denied in part.

Procedural Posture(s): Motion to Dismiss for Failure to State a Claim.

West Headnotes (8)

[1] **Contracts** **Grounds of action**

Under Massachusetts law, a breach of contract claim requires the plaintiff to show that (1) a valid contract between the parties existed, (2) the plaintiff was ready, willing, and able to perform, (3) the defendant was in breach of the contract, and (4) the plaintiff sustained damages as a result.

[2 Cases that cite this headnote](#)

[2] **Education** **Distance learning**

Under Massachusetts law, college students stated a claim for breach of contract against university based on its failure to provide in-person instruction during semester that began at the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, by alleging that students paid tuition, which purportedly gave them an opportunity to register for courses, and that university's course registration materials represented that students would receive traditional, face-to-face instruction at physical locations on campus for each of the courses for which they registered.

[4 Cases that cite this headnote](#)

[3] **Education** **Distance learning**

Under Massachusetts law, college students stated a claim for breach of contract against university based on its failure to provide access to on-campus facilities and resources during semester that began at the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, by alleging that students paid certain fees entitling them to access specific facilities and services, and that university dramatically curtailed or no longer provided access due to COVID-19.

[4] **Education** 🔑 Distance learning

Under Massachusetts law, college students failed to state a claim for breach of contract against university based on its failure to provide room and board for one week during the COVID-19 pandemic; students alleged only that university encouraged its students to vacate housing if possible prior to a specified date due to COVID-19, but not that they were constructively evicted or that university required any student to vacate on-campus housing prior to the specified date.

1 Cases that cite this headnote

[5] **Implied and Constructive Contracts** 🔑 Unjust enrichment

Under Massachusetts law, to establish unjust enrichment, a plaintiff must show (1) she conferred a benefit upon the defendant, (2) the defendant accepted the benefit, and (3) the defendant's retention of the benefit would be inequitable without payment for its value.

2 Cases that cite this headnote

[6] **Implied and Constructive Contracts** 🔑 Unjust enrichment

Under Massachusetts law, college students failed to state a claim for unjust enrichment against university based on its failure to provide room and board for one week during COVID-19 pandemic; students failed to allege the existence of unjust circumstances or that they were constructively evicted from their housing during specified period.

1 Cases that cite this headnote

[7] **Implied and Constructive Contracts** 🔑 Unjust enrichment

Under Massachusetts law, unjustness is a quality that turns on the reasonable expectations of the parties.


[8] **Implied and Constructive Contracts** 🔑 Unjust enrichment

Under Massachusetts law, college students stated a claim for unjust enrichment against university based on its failure refund tuition and fees after it cancelled in-person instruction during semester that began at the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, by alleging that they reasonably expected to receive in-person instruction and access to on-campus facilities and resources in return for payment of tuition and fees and that university failed to provide those services.

7 Cases that cite this headnote

***21 MEMORANDUM AND ORDER ON DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO DISMISS**

STEARNS, D.J.

Plaintiffs Julia **Dutra**, Gabriella Dube, Shakura Cox, Valaauna Silulu, Natalia Silulu, Olivia Bornstein, and Venus Tran filed this putative class action against defendant Trustees of **Boston** University (BU).¹ By way of a Second Consolidated Amended Class Action Complaint (SCAC) (Dkt. # 49), they allege that BU breached an express or implied contract with its students (Counts I and II, respectively) or, alternatively, unjustly enriched itself at its students' expense (Count III) when it retained tuition and fees collected for the Spring semester of 2020 despite ceasing in-person instruction and closing its on-campus facilities and resources in March of 2020. BU moves to dismiss all claims pursuant to  Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6). For the following reasons, the court will ALLOW the motion in part and DENY it in part.

***22 BACKGROUND**

The essential facts, drawn from the SCAC and documents incorporated by reference and, as required by the Rule, viewed in the light most favorable to the plaintiffs, are as follows. BU is a university located in **Boston**, Massachusetts. It "is the fourth largest private, not-for-profit, residential research university in the United States, with over 35,000

students across over 300 programs of study.” SCAC ¶ 34. Plaintiffs are undergraduate and graduate students who enrolled in classes at BU during the Spring semester of 2020.²

According to the SCAC, plaintiffs entered into a contractual agreement with BU to pay tuition and fees for the Spring semester of 2020 in exchange for, *inter alia*, access to campus facilities and activities, in-person instruction in a physical classroom, and room and board. *See id.* ¶¶ 165-166, 184; *see also id.* ¶ 33 (“[T]he tuition and fees for which BU charged Student Plaintiffs were predicated on access to and constant interaction with and feedback from peers, mentors, professors, and guest lecturers; access to technology, libraries, and laboratories; opportunities to attend or participate in spectator sports and athletic programs; access to student government and health services; and participation in extracurricular groups and learning, among other things.”). Plaintiffs purport to derive the terms of this contract from representations made by BU regarding tuition and fee payments and from representations made in BU’s course registration materials for the Spring semester of 2020.³

Plaintiffs allege that they fulfilled their obligations under the contract when they paid the required “tuition, mandatory fees, and room and/or board costs” for the Spring semester of 2020.⁴ *Id.* ¶ 166. They enrolled in in-person courses designated in registration materials to occur at specific times at specific locations on campus and received syllabi imposing strict attendance requirements. For the first half of the semester, they attended their classes in-person as specified in these documents. On March 11, 2020, however, BU informed students “that classes would transition to online-only classes for at least a month, from March 16, 2020 through April 13, 2020.” *Id.* ¶ 117. Less than a week later, BU notified students “that the remainder of the semester would be limited to online only [instruction] and that students ... would be requested to vacate campus residential facilities” by March 22, 2020. *Id.* ¶ 118. BU closed many of its on-campus resources (e.g., the Fitness & Recreation Center) at the same time it closed the residential facilities and dramatically curtailed the services and activities offered at others (e.g., the Student Services and Health and Wellness centers). Plaintiffs did not have access to these shuttered *23 services at any point during the remainder of the semester.

On April 3, 2020, BU agreed to refund a prorated portion of students’ room and board fees dating from the March 22,

2020 closing of the residential facilities. It refused, however, to offer students a refund for tuition or any other semester fees. Plaintiffs seek through this putative class action to obtain a refund for a portion of these payments. They assert three claims on behalf of “[a]ll people who paid BU tuition, fees and/or room and board for in-person educational service, programs, access, and room and board that BU failed to provide during the Spring Term, and whose tuition and/or fees have not been refunded”: breach of an express contract (Count I); breach of an implied contract (Count II); and unjust enrichment (Count III). *Id.* ¶ 147.


DISCUSSION

“To survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’ ” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 173 L.Ed.2d 868 (2009), quoting *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570, 127 S.Ct. 1955, 167 L.Ed.2d 929 (2007). Two basic principles guide the court’s analysis. “First, the tenet that a court must accept as true all of the allegations contained in a complaint is inapplicable to legal conclusions.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678, 129 S.Ct. 1937. “Second, only a complaint that states a plausible claim for relief survives a motion to dismiss.” *Id.* at 679, 129 S.Ct. 1937. A claim is facially plausible if its factual content “allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Id.* at 678, 129 S.Ct. 1937.

a. Counts I and II, breach of contract

[1] Counts I and II assert claims for breach of contract (express and implied, respectively) relative to the payment of tuition and fees for the Spring semester of 2020.⁵ “Under Massachusetts law, a breach of contract claim requires the plaintiff to show that (1) a valid contract between the parties existed, (2) the plaintiff was ready, willing, and able to perform, (3) the defendant was in breach of the contract, and (4) the plaintiff sustained damages as a result.” *Bose Corp. v. Ejaz*, 732 F.3d 17, 21 (1st Cir. 2013), citing *Singarella v. City of Boston*, 342 Mass. 385, 387, 173 N.E.2d 290 (1961).

[2] BU argues that plaintiffs have failed to state a claim because they have articulated no legal basis for any contractual right to in-person instruction. Plaintiffs respond

that the contractual right to in-person instruction derives from their payment of tuition, which purportedly gave them the opportunity to register for courses, and from representations in BU's course registration materials, which implied that plaintiffs would receive traditional, face-to-face instruction at physical locations on campus for each of the courses for which they registered. Drawing all inferences in plaintiffs' favor, the court cannot, as a matter of law, say that no student could have reasonably expected *24 that paying the tuition charged for the Spring semester of 2020 and registering for on-campus courses would entitle them to in-person instruction. See  *Bleiler v. Coll. of Holy Cross*, 2013 WL 4714340, at *15 (D. Mass. Aug. 26, 2013) ("When interpreting contracts between students and their academic institutions, under Massachusetts law courts employ the standard of reasonable expectation — what meaning the party making the manifestation, the university, should reasonably expect the other party to give it." (internal quotation marks omitted)), quoting *Schaer v. Brandeis Univ.*, 432 Mass. 474, 478, 735 N.E.2d 373 (2000). The court needs the benefit of further factual development of the contractual claims to resolve the issue on the merits.⁶ The court accordingly denies the motion to dismiss the portions of Counts I and II premised on payment of tuition.


[3] The portions of Counts I and II premised on the failure to provide access to on-campus facilities and resources present a closer question. Plaintiffs allege that their payment of certain fees entitled them to access the referenced facilities and services. To assess the parties' reasonable expectations, the court turns to the descriptions provided by BU for each fee. BU describes the fees in general terms of "support[ing]" programs or "offset[ing] costs." SCAC ¶¶ 100, 102, 104. *But see id.* ¶¶ 6, 108 (noting that students pay the Sports Pass fee in exchange for "admission to all home events for ice hockey, basketball, lacrosse and soccer"). While such broad language would ordinarily weigh against a finding of a contractual right to access any particular on-campus facilities or resources, the court finds it significant that the descriptions in this case also refer to specific activities occurring at specific locations (e.g., "services at the George Sherman Union, East Campus Student Service Center, Residence Halls and other such student support spaces," or operations at the "student Health Services clinic at 881 Commonwealth Avenue as well as the Fitness & Recreation Center and their satellite operations"), and that BU "dramatically curtailed" or no longer provided these activities after March 22, 2020. *Id.* ¶¶ 100-108. Under the circumstances, the court cannot say, as a matter of law, that plaintiffs could not have reasonably expected that their


payment of mandatory fees would grant them access to at least some of the on-campus facilities and resources shut down by BU on March 22, 2020. Further factual development is needed to resolve the issue on the merits. The court will therefore deny the motion to dismiss the portions of Counts I and II premised on the failure to provide access to on-campus facilities and resources.

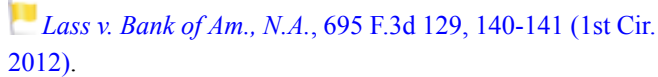
[4] Turning to the remaining aspect of plaintiffs' contract claims — the portions seeking a refund on room and board costs for the week between March 15, 2020 and March 22, 2020 — the court determines that plaintiffs have not shown any plausible entitlement to relief. BU does not appear to dispute that it had a contractual obligation to provide housing for students during this week. Instead, it asserts that plaintiffs have not shown any breach of the referenced obligation. The court agrees. BU may have *encouraged* its students vacate *25 housing "sooner [than March 22, 2020] if possible," but it did not *require* any student to vacate on-campus housing prior to this date. See SCAC ¶ 141. And the court declines to find that encouragement alone, without any indication BU acted to prevent plaintiffs from returning to their housing during the relevant period, is sufficient to establish constructive eviction. The court accordingly grants the motion to dismiss the portions of Counts I and II premised on the failure to provide room and board during the week between March 15, 2020 and March 22, 2020.

b. Count III, unjust enrichment


[5] Count III asserts a claim of unjust enrichment. To establish unjust enrichment, a plaintiff must show (1) "she conferred a benefit upon the defendant," (2) "the defendant accepted the benefit," and (3) "the defendant's retention of the benefit would be inequitable without payment for its value."

 *Reed v. Zipcar, Inc.*, 883 F. Supp. 2d 329, 334 (D. Mass. 2012).

BU argues that plaintiffs cannot, as a matter of law, state a claim for unjust enrichment because they have an adequate alternative remedy available, namely, a breach of contract action. See  *Shaulis v. Nordstrom, Inc.*, 865 F.3d 1, 16 (1st Cir. 2017) (noting that "a party with an adequate remedy at law cannot claim unjust enrichment"). BU, however, disputes the existence of any contract between the parties requiring in-person instruction or access to on-campus facilities and resources, and plaintiffs plead unjust enrichment only to the extent the parties do not have a valid contract on these grounds. It would thus be inappropriate for the court to find

plaintiffs limited to a contractual remedy at this juncture. *See*  *Lass v. Bank of Am., N.A.*, 695 F.3d 129, 140-141 (1st Cir. 2012).

[6] BU alternatively suggests that plaintiffs have failed to establish the existence of unjust circumstances warranting application of an equitable remedy. The court agrees as to the portions of plaintiffs' claim premised on the failure to provide room and board during the week of March 15, 2020 through March 22, 2020. As noted above, plaintiffs have not sufficiently pled that they were constructively evicted from their housing during this period, and they do not assert any other basis to find the existence of unjust circumstances. The court accordingly dismisses these portions of Count III.

[7] [8] The court declines to dismiss the remaining portions of Count III, however. Unjustness is "a quality that turns on the reasonable expectations of the parties." *See Metro. Life Ins. Co. v. Cotter*, 464 Mass. 623, 644, 984 N.E.2d 835 (2013), quoting  *Glob. Invs. Agent Corp. v. Nat'l Fire Ins. Co.*, 76 Mass. App. Ct. 812, 826, 927 N.E.2d 480 (2010). Here, plaintiffs allege that they reasonably expected to receive in-person instruction and access to on-campus facilities and resources in return for payment of tuition and fees and that

BU failed to provide these services. Because the court cannot say, as a matter of law, that no reasonable juror taking these allegations as true could determine that BU's failure to refund tuition and fees was unjust under the circumstances, the court declines to dismiss the portions of Count III premised on the failure to provide in-person instruction or access to on-campus facilities and resources.

ORDER

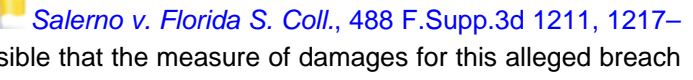
For the foregoing reasons, the motion to dismiss is ALLOWED in part and DENIED in part. Specifically, the court dismisses the portions of Counts I, II, and III premised on the failure to provide room and board for the week between March 15, 2020 and March 22, 2020. The portions of Count I, II, and III premised on the failure *26 to provide in-person instruction and the closure of on-campus facilities and resources, however, survive defendant's motion.

SO ORDERED.

All Citations

511 F.Supp.3d 20

Footnotes

- 1 Plaintiffs initially filed separate actions (1:[20-cv-10827](#); 1:20-cv-10834; 1:20-cv-10914; 1:20-cv-11118; and 1:20-cv-11260). The court consolidated these actions into the present case in September of 2020.
- 2 Plaintiff Valaauina Silulu is not a student at BU, but the SCAC includes him as a party because he "agreed to repay N[atalie] Silulu's loans, which she used to pay a portion of her tuition and fees." *Id.* ¶ 32.
- 3 Plaintiffs also highlight the existence of several writings they view as consistent with the terms of this alleged contract, e.g., course syllabi and university marketing materials.
- 4 The undergraduate students ([Dutra](#), Dube, Natalie Silulu, and Bornstein) paid \$27,360.00 in tuition; a \$60.00 Community Service Fee; a \$307.00 Student Services Fee; and a \$219.00 Health & Wellness Fee for the spring semester of 2020. They also paid an annual Sports Pass Fee of \$130.00 at the beginning of the 2019-2020 academic year. The graduate students (Cox and Tran) paid tuition that "differs based on degree and course of study" (e.g., \$17,568.00 for the School of Social Work), *see id.* ¶ 111, and fees that "vary based on program of study" (e.g., \$378.00 for the medical sciences program), *see id.* ¶ 112.
- 5 The court is not convinced that plaintiffs' contract claim is a disguised educational malpractice claim, as BU implies. The SCAC appears to challenge the fact of the switch from in-person to online instruction, not the *quality* of the online education BU provided. *See*  *Salerno v. Florida S. Coll.*, 488 F.Supp.3d 1211, 1217-19 (M.D. Fla. Sept. 16, 2020). And while it is possible that the measure of damages for this alleged breach will so inextricably implicate the issue of quality as to render the claim non-actionable, the court needs more information before it can make an informed judgment.

- 6 Other documents unavailable to the court at the motion to dismiss stage, for example, may undercut the reasonableness of any expectation of in-person instruction. In a similar vein, review of the specific representations BU made during the billing and course registration processes (the court has not yet seen the documents relevant to these processes) may reveal that no student could have reasonably expected payment of tuition and fees and registration for classroom courses to entitle him or her to in-person instruction and access to on-campus facilities and resources.

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